THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

# MILLENNIAL STAR.

"SEEK YE THE LORD, ALL YE MEEK OF THE EARTH, WHICH HAVE WROUGHT HIS JUDGMENT SEEK RIGHTEOUSNESS, SEEK MEEKNESS: IT MAY BE YE SHALL BE HID IN THE DAY OF THE LORD'S ANGER." —Zephaniah ii, 3.

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## THE MASS MEETING.

(*Deseret Evening News.*)

On Monday evening (June 11) a number of prominent citizens held a meeting, with J. M. Carter, Esq., Chairman, and A. W. White, Esq., Secretary, when resolutions were adopted to call a Mass Meeting of the citizens, that expression might be given to the popular feeling relative to the railroad coming past this city. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, to be presented to the Mass Meeting: General D. H Wells, Hon. G. Q. Cannon, J. R. Walker, T. B. H. Stenhouse, Warren Hussey, Henry W. Lawrence, and R. H. Robertson, Esqrs.

It having been decided to call the meeting for Wednesday evening, and President Young having offered the New Tabernacle for the purpose, at 5 p.m., the hour appointed, a very large and enthusiastic audience had assembled there. About three thousand men were present, representing every class of our citizens; and the most prominent names in the Territory were among the audience or on the Stand.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. D. H. Wells, Mayor; when Capt. Croxall's brass band played "New America Yet." Warren Hussey, Esq., moved that President Young be elected to preside over the meeting, which was carried unanimously. Hon. F. H. Head was elected Vice-President by a unanimous vote. Chas. E. Pomeroy, Esq., was appointed Secretary, and David W. Evans, Esq., Assistant-Secretary.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions asked for time to draw them up; and on motion, it was unanimously carried that Thomas Marshal and A. W. Street, Esqrs., were added to their number. They then retired, and President B. Young made the following remarks:—

PRESIDENT B. YOUNG.

While the committee are preparing resolutions to present to this meeting, I will say that as far as I understand it, the object of this meeting is to

take into consideration whether we will have a railroad over this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. If I were the whole community and were to give my voice, and if I had the capital to employ the men to build it and had it all my own way, I would say we will have the railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. They have got this road already started. There is one from the east going west, and one from the west going east, and they say they are going to meet.

If I could direct the route they should take, I should have it down through Echo and Weber Cañons, and from there through the lower part of Salt Lake City, and then pass the south side of the Lake to Humboldt.

Whether it is the province of this community to dictate in this affair will be better understood when the track is laid. We are willing to do our share of the work provided we get well paid for it. I suppose the committee will give their report, and endeavor to shape their resolutions as near as possible with the wishes of this community. Whether I have hit the mark or not I do not know. I know what my wishes are, and I understand what would be for our benefit in building this railroad. We have undertaken to do a certain section as far as the grading is concerned. Whether we shall have the privilege of hearing the whistle, and the snorting of the iron horse with every train of cars that passes from the west to the east, I do not know. Still I would like to hear the whistle, and the puffing of the iron horse every evening and through the night, in the morning and through the day. If the Company which first arrive should deem it to their advantage to leave us out in the cold, we will not be so far off but we can have a branch line for the advantage of this city.

I believe that some have the idea that wherever the line goes there will be large cities built on its track, and that at the junction of the two roads there must be a great deal of money expended for material and labor in erecting large machine shops. Whether they meet in this city, at the mouth of Weber, at the Humboldt Wells, on the desert south of the Lake, or in the mountains north of the Lake, has yet to be told. I am certain of one thing, and that is, that the Eastern Company is determined to meet the Western Company as far west as possible, and that the Western Company is determined to meet the Eastern Company as far east as possible, but whether the junction will be in our city or in the vicinity adjacent I do not know.

I know this, that wherever cities are built, it requires capital to build them. What kind of capital? Gold, silver, lawns, calicoes. broadcloths, fine bonnets and fine hats? Not a bit of it; but the capital and the only capital required to build cities is bone and sinew, and wherever the laboring men set their feet in these mountains and say, "We will have a city," there a city will grow. The laboring men are the ones who build the cities. Who owns them when built? Why those to whom God pleases to give them. They fall into the hands of the few perhaps. It is generally the case that when large cities are built, the masses of the people are poor and poverty-stricken. The few, the upper ten, the few thousands own the cities, and the toiling millions are dependent upon them to a greater or less degree for their sustenance, and for the simple reason that men do not know how to set themselves to work, or what to do with the avails of their labor. It is not what men earn that makes them rich, it is knowing what to do with their earnings, so as to bring them an increase, like the particles that form these Wasatch Mountains. If you pulverize them you will find they are composed of small particles If the power of cohesion of these particles is sufficiently great, they will hold together and form mountains; but if not, they fall into dust and are wasted on the plains. This is the case with the poor. They do not know what to do with their labor. If it brings them means, they do not know how to dispose of it.

We have a city here, and we built this city without money. I came here without money, and I have not the least idea that there were five hundred dollars in this community when

we came here and commenced to build this city. Until the gold was found in California, and the Battalion boys began to bring it here, we had no money amongst us that I know of. When we left Nauvoo, we left naked and barefoot. We left our property, and with the old, broken down horses and cows, and broken wagons that we could pick up, we commenced our journey into the wilderness. If there was money in the camp I didn't know of it, with the exception of what I had in my possession. What I had, was given to me by Bishop Hunter. We left Nauvoo before he did, and before leaving he handed me three or four hundred dollars, and I bought a little corn, flour, and a few necessaries for the camp with it. But this was soon exhausted, and when we left the Missouri river, I do not know that there was any money in the camp. When we reached here we commenced making adobies. We had brought a few pit-saws, and we drew logs out of the mountains, and with one man on the top and another below the log, we converted them into lumber. By and by we erected mills to saw our logs into lumber, and then we commenced putting it together for our doors and windows, and to lay our floors, and to make our bedsteads and chairs, and all this without a cent of money. This is the way we commenced to build up our city. When we have plenty of laboring men who are willing to work, we can build cities without money; and my feelings are, with regard to all the inhabitants of the earth, that no man should ever feel himself above doing that which ought to be done. It is advantageous to classify labor. You may place one man in this position and another in that, according to their ability and talents. But when lumber is to be made out of timber, the man who says "my hands cannot handle logs and boards," is not worthy to inhabit the house when it is built. This is my understanding on this subject. Every man should labor, and each one at that for which he is the best capacitated. I am very well aware that a great many in our country are very much inclined to maintain themselves by their wits, by their skill and cunning, in trading and trafficking; but the man who labors is the man who is worthy. Perhaps I have said enough.

F. H. HEAD.

In answer to the call of the assembly, the Hon. F. H. Head arose and spoke as follows:—

There are some subjects, as I presume all of us who have ever tried to speak are aware, upon which it is very difficult to speak. There are certain classes of truths that are known as axioms—truths that are so entirely self-evident, that upon them all argument or demonstration is lost. Suppose, for instance, that the most eloquent speaker we have here to-night should undertake to prove to you that a circle is round. I think it would be a very difficult thing to demonstrate; you all know it just as well as he does. Or if with his ingenuity he should go to work to convince you that the ladies of the country are altogether lovely, I think it would be an equally difficult task. That is something every one understands, or if he does not, he cannot be made to understand it. (Applause.) And no matter how ingenious the argument, I think his labor in that case would be lost. Now it seems to me, gentlemen, that this question about the location of the railroad is very near, if not quite in the same class of truths to which I have just referred. It is something so exceedingly self-evident, that we would all of us like to live on the grand trunk line of the great continental highway, rather than on any of its branches; that it is very difficult to argue the question at all. It is something we all know without an argument. It is like an axiom, it can not be proved. For myself, I have always felt a high degree of confidence that the roads would come through Salt Lake City. Not that I had a better means of knowing this than any of the rest of you, but it always appeared to me that there were good reasons for the faith that is in me. Now we all know that the business of building railroads within the last few years has undergone a remarkable change. We can all of us remember when the question in building a railroad was solely and solely the material statistics. "How much freight and how many

passengers will go over that line in case it was built?" These statistics were all very good and necessary; but at the same time in the construction of a great work like the Pacific Railroad —the great continental highway, there is necessarily a very different order of talent brought into requisition. It is necessary to have the highest order of statesmanship and profoundest knowledge of political economy to solve such great and wonderful problems as that railroad will solve. It is no child's play to revolutionize the commerce of the whole world, and that is something that railroad is bound to accomplish.

A long way to the westward are those mysterious lands which we have all read about in childhood, always shrouded in mystery and romance. Those lands to which Columbus tried in vain to find a pathway, those lands of which Marco Polo wrote his tales of wonder, China, Japan, Cathay, Tartary, India, and all those countries that lie afar off in the west. What a crowd of old associations and curious recollections come up in our minds at the mention of their names. Can it be possible that those lands are almost at our very doors? We have the evidence before us that within a very few months this miracle will have been accomplished. The city of San Francisco is the golden gate through which we can all pass into all the mysteries of Oriental life. Leadenhall-street, the old headquarters in London of the East India trade will live again in San Francisco. New East India companies mightier than the old shall there be born. Bulls and bears from all quarters of the world will sport in San Francisco. Bulls in sandal wood and bears in aromatic gums. Bulls in silk, and bears in tea, and lame ducks in the opium trade. Upon the exchange at San Francisco will soon be transacted this business for the world. The merchant princes of New York, Paris, London, Liverpool, Berlin and St. Petersburg will meet on the wharfs of San Francisco, and there battle for the commerce of continents. Now to accomplish a work like this requires a high order of statesmanship. The directors and engineers of the Pacific Railroad have a marvelous work before them; not only in scaling the snow-capped mountains and in traveling wild and inhospitable deserts, but in the opening of a new civilization. And the marvellous energy and rapidity with which they have pushed the work forward up to this time, show that they are equal to the task to which they have set their hands. It is this confidence which I have in these directors - in their energy, intelligence and far-sightedness, which makes me feel hopeful and almost certain that the railroad will pass through Salt Lake City (applause).

There is not only the through carrying trade to be sought for between the extreme East and West for the whole world, but there is the development of the interior basin of our country, of territories whose area is that of continents. These are to be built up and developed; and this is a work of scarcely less importance and magnitude than the carrying trade of the nations. And it seems to me that these directors and the managers of this great national enterprise cannot but see this. They have seen and discussed it, and they will, of course, consider the best means of accomplishing that end. They do not care about building up temporary shingle cities like Cheyenne. They want great commercial towns, wealthy cities and commonwealths all along the line of their road to feed it and furnish it business. It is not the object of those directors to have their road run through a poor, miserable desert country, with here and there a few impoverished inhabitants. They wish to pass through a wealthy country. They wish to develop to the utmost the resources of all this interior basin.

The interests of the Pacific Railroad and the interests of the people of Utah are identical. (Applause.) They will get their tithing on all our dollars, and they want us to have just as many dollars as possible. (Applause.) For that reason it seems to me that it would be the height of folly for the directors and managers of this great enterprise to pass by what has been accomplished in this territory for the past twenty years. (Applause.) Here is a commercial centre already made. On every hand we find the evidences established of commerce and trade. Our merchants are known in New York and San Fran-

cisco. Here is a labor of twenty years, and a wonderful labor it is, and can it be possible that these railroad men, among whom are some of the most enterprising in the nation, can it be possible that they will go somewhere else to build up a town and thus throw away the advantages offered by the labors of this people for twenty years? It seems to me that we are doing great injustice to the sagacity and business perceptions, quick intellects and shrewd tact of the men who have this matter in charge, to suppose that they will be guilty of anything of the sort. (Applause.) Most certainly we are unless there is some great reason for them doing so, and that no one claims. If this country were a desert as when you came here, as described by President Young, it would then be about an even question whether the road should go north or south of the Lake; each road has its advantages and disadvantages. The northern route it is claimed is a trifle shorter; but it passes along the foot hills of the Goose Creek mountains, where there is a great deal of snow in the winter, besides various other disadvantages. On the route south of the Lake there is a desert to contend with; and the advantages and disadvantages on the two routes are substantially equal. There is no particular difference, from what I can learn, in favor of one route over the other. But it seems to me that the fact of this city being the metropolis of the territory and of the surrounding mining territories, and the centre of their business for the last ten or fifteen years, is of itself enough to decide the question. (Applause.)

Band played "Hail Columbia" and "Swinging in the Lane."

The committee, through the chairman, Hon. D. H. Wells, reported the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

*Resolved*:—That Utah welcomes to her borders the coming Railroad, and hails with pleasure closer contact and more intimate relations with her friends east and west.

*Resolved*:—That every advancement in civilization and enterprise will always and at all times receive a helping and friendly hand from the people of Utah.

*Resolved*:—That it is the wish of this meeting that the Railroad shall come to this city and pass by the south side of the Lake, and for that purpose proper and suitable grounds for depôt, machine shops and improvements can be obtained within this city.

*Resolved*:—That one hundred thousand citizens of this nation demand that this great national work shall be performed for national good and for the people's benefit, and not for private profit or personal speculation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## THE DEVIL'S WORK.

Nothing could be more consonant with his diabolism, *i. e.* one who sets at variance, than the expedient of dissevering the Church itself, of dividing what was formed as the guardian of religion and of truth into hostile bands, still maintaining the imputation of sanctity, but inflamed with rancorous jealousies that should bring not only themselves but their cause into derision and odium. In the retrospect it is easy to see how surely, from the time of the first great division — necessitated by a corruption worthy of the devil's handiwork—the Protestant spirit has effected the gradual disintegration of the Church. Looking now at the hundreds or thousands of jarring sects, really animated, no doubt, by a sincere desire to work the same good, though more immediately intent upon each other's extermination, upon the exaltation of themselves or of some contemptible dogma; considering how the Christian spirit has given place to one of envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness, until theological dissensions are noto-

rious for a malevolence and venom surpassing even the hatred of woman; seeing how futile or how barren are efforts to compose their differences, and how constant and irresistible is the recurrence of fresh schisms—in view of all these things it is impossible to resist the conviction that the Church is being rapidly resolved into worse than a chaos. Nor has it been sufficient that the example of theologians should be to the injury of religion: the very precepts of many of them are such as to inspire the unthinking with aversion to it. Their narrowness and folly repel men from the Church. They put it in antagonism with tastes whose spontaneous manifestation in children and in widely-dissevered races shows them to be divinely implanted. Their own dyspeptic austerity and gloom has given color to a religion of their own devising, from which all that is lovely and beautiful and joyous is banished. Short-sighted as they are, they appeal to that single characteristic of the many-sided mind of man, whose existence alone they appreciated because of its abnormal development of themselves. Like the Pharisees who assailed the Savior as a "g'uttonous man and a wine bibber," because He came eating and drinking; they are like them also in laying upon men burdens grievous to be borne, and in teaching for doctrines the commandments of men; and they denounce as "unregenerate" those who insist upon the use of the faculties given them by their Maker. A mass of bitterness and wranglings and slander, of unreason, and of despotic intolerance—an aggregate of ignorance and incredulity—such is the repulsive thing that orthodoxy presents to men as religion. Who can wonder that men, seeing it so accepted by those about them, should credit the identification, and, seeing also the falseness and unprofitableness of it all, should turn disgustfully, not from orthodoxy alone, but from religion, whose face orthodoxy has hidden from their sight! —*New York Round Table.*

## EARLY ACTION IN FAVOR OF RAILROAD.

As the construction of the Pacific Railroad is just now occupying a considerable share of public attention, and is still likely to do so for some time to come, the present seems to be an appropriate season to explain our position respecting this great enterprise. The opinion has been widely entertained, and freely published by many newspaper writers, that the people of Utah were opposed to the construction of the Pacific Railroad. This statement has been made without there being any more foundation on which to base it, than the imagination of these writers. They have supposed that the Railroad, when completed, would bring outside influences in contact with us, which, they thought, we could not endure and would break us up. Giving the leading citizens of our Territory the credit for perceiving that these would be the results of the building of the railroad, they have come to the conclusion that this grand undertaking would meet with opposition here. They have not had any grounds for these suppositions, opinions, and conclusions, and those who have written in this strain have, in so doing, betrayed inexcusable ignorance of the real feelings of the people of this Territory, of which they profess to know so much.

The time is fast passing away when the people of Utah will be under the necessity of defending their motives and characters even to the extent they do at present. Circumstances are so shaping themselves that they will be relieved from this labor. They will be known and understood without having recourse to this. Already we see a great change in this respect. Popular delusions respecting the "Mormons" are fast passing away. It is becoming tolerably well known that they do not wear horns, that they do not have cloven feet, that they are not ogres, and that they do not live by

preying upon mankind. It does not require the testimony now that it once did, to convince the intelligent public that they are truthful, honest, and industrious, and that a man who is not a "Mormon" can live among them without being in constant fear of his life.

There is some disappointment just now being felt by some parties because the construction of the railroad is favored by the people of Utah. The acceptance of a contract by President Young for the grading of the road from the head of Echo Cañon to this valley, and the heartiness with which the people manifest a desire to take hold of the job, take away the thunder of these writers, whose capital stock is the wrong-doings and sinfulness of the "Mormons." An opposition on the part of our citizens to the railroad, or even reluctance to aid in its construction, would have furnished needy scribblers matter for interminable diatribes respecting our disloyalty and barbaric tendencies. Such action or disposition on our part would have been a lucky windfall for them. But we would have to deny all our past wishes and action were we to do so.

From the earliest days of our settlement in these valleys, the construction of a railroad across the continent has been desired and looked forward to with pleasure by the leading minds of the community. As early as the winter of 1851-2, we find the Legislative Assembly memorializing Congress "For the construction of a great National Central Railroad to the Pacific Coast." This road to be built from some eligible point on the Mississippi or Missouri rivers, to some point on or near the Pacific coast. The Memorialists stated that they knew that no obstruction existed between this point and the coast, and that "iron, coal, timber, stone, and other materials exist in various places on the route, and that the settlements of this Territory are so situated, as to amply supply the builders of said road with materials and provisions for a considerable portion of the route, and to carry on an extensive trade after the road is completed." This memorial was signed by Governor Brigham Young, March 3, 1852, and concludes as follows:—

"Your memorialists are of opinion that the mineral resources of California, and these mountains, can never be fully developed to the benefit of the people of the United States, without the construction of such a road; and upon its completion, the entire trade of China and the East Indies will pass through the heart of the Union; thereby giving our citizens almost entire control of the Asiatic and Pacific trade; pouring into the lap of the American States, the millions that are now diverted through other commercial channels; and last, though not least, the road herein proposed would be a perpetual chain or iron band which would effectually hold together our glorious Union with an imperishable identity of mutual interest; thereby consolidating our relations with foreign powers in times of peace, and our defence from foreign invasion, by the speedy transmission of troops and supplies, in times of war.

"The earnest attention of Congress to this important subject is solicited by your memorialists, who, in duty bound, will ever pray."

Two years afterwards, the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, sent another Memorial to Congress on the same subject. In that Memorial they expressed their desire to see the project successfully carried out—"that it is with no ordinary feelings of interest that we witness the progress of events, which appear probably to result in the construction of a railway across the continent." The Memorial also sketched a route which the signers thought most feasible, and it is remarkably significant that the route now adopted is almost entirely that which was then designated.—*Deseret Evening News.*

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The best turners are those who have the sharpest tools; the most successful surgeons use the keenest knives, and the most enterprising and energetic men in civil life are those whose wits have been early ground sharp, and whose perceptive faculties have been whetted by sore experience in early life.

## THE EARTH A MAGNET.

That the sun, the source of light and heat, and the great gravitating centre of the solar system, should exercise a magnetic influence upon the earth, and that this influence should vary according to the same law as gravity, or as the distribution of light and heat, will not appear perhaps very surprising. But the discovery by Sabine that *the moon* exercises a distinctly traceable effect upon the magnetic needle seems to us a very remarkable one. We receive very little light from the moon, much less (in comparison with the sun's light) than most persons would suppose, and we get absolutely no perceptible heat from her. Therefore it would seem rather to the influence of mass and proximity that the magnetic disturbances caused by the moon must be ascribed. But if the moon exercises an influence in this way, why should not the planets? We shall see that there is evidence of some such influence being exerted by these bodies. More mysterious, if possible, than any of the facts we have discussed is the phenomenon of magnetic storms. The needle has been exhibiting for several weeks the most perfect uniformity of oscillation. Day after day the careful microscopic observation of the needle's progress, has revealed a steady swaying to and fro, such as may be seen in the masts of a stately ship at anchor on the scarce-heaving breast of ocean. Suddenly a change is noted; irregular jerking movements are perceptible, totally distinct from the regular periodic oscillations. A magnetic storm is in progress. But where is the centre of disturbance, and what are the limits of the storm? The answer is remarkable. If the jerking movements observed in places spread over very large regions of the earth—and in some well authenticated cases over the whole earth—be compared with the local time, it is found that (allowance being made for difference in longitude) they occur precisely at the same instant. The magnetic vibrations thrill in one moment through the whole frame of our earth! But a very singular circumstance is observed to characterize these magnetic storms. They are nearly always observed to be accompanied by the exhibition of the aurora in high latitudes, northern and southern. Probably they never happen without such a display; but numbers of auroras escape our notice. The converse proposition, however, has been established as a universal one. No great display of the aurora ever occurs without a strongly-marked magnetic storm. Magnetic storms sometimes last for several hours or even days. Remembering the influence which the sun has been found to exercise upon the magnetic needle, the question will naturally arise, has the sun anything to do with magnetic storms? We have clear evidence that he has. On the 1st of September, 1859, Messrs. Carrington and Hodgson were observing the sun, one at Oxford and the other in London. Their scrutiny was directed to certain large spots which, at that time, marked the sun's face. Suddenly a bright light was seen by each observer to break out on the sun's surface and to travel, slowly in appearance, but in reality at the rate of about 7,000 miles in a minute, across a part of the solar disc. Now it was found afterwards that the self-registering magnetic instruments at Kew had made at that very instant a very strongly-marked jerk. It was learned that at that moment a magnetic storm prevailed at the West Indies, in South America, and in Australia. The signalmen in the telegraph stations at Washington and Philadelphia received strong electric shocks; the pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame of fire; and in Norway the telegraphic machinery was set on fire. At night great auroras were seen in both hemispheres. It is impossible not to connect these startling magnetic indications with the remarkable appearance observed upon the sun's disc.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

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If disposed to be exacting, let your heaviest demands be made upon yourself.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

## COUNSEL FOR THE TIMES.

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THE work necessarily involved in the emigration of the Saints from the different Conferences, has doubtless occupied the time and attention of the Elders somewhat to the exclusion of other duties for some time past; this, with the changes which have taken place in the presidency of the Conferences, the removal of most of the travelling Elders, and a consequent transfer of books, accounts, &c., have provided ample employment for our brethren. But now these matters have become regulated, and the Elders are getting acquainted with their new fields of labor, it is necessary for them to consider carefully the spiritual wants of the Saints who are placed under their care, and the opportunities which are available for the spread of the work among those who have not obeyed the Gospel.

As the excitement and bustle of the emigration dies away, and the feelings evoked by many farewells subside, it is quite probable that a feeling of depression may creep over some of the Saints, which the enemy of souls will seek to take advantage of, thereby leading the people to apathy and slothfulness in the work of God. Many who have hoped to the last that they would have the privilege of joining their friends who have been delivered this season from their long bondage, will doubtless feel the pangs of disappointment, and may become despondent in consequence; others, perhaps, will feel dissatisfied because they have not been assisted, thinking their case as urgent, and their claims as good, as those who have gone away, and through these feelings may become subject to the influence of him who "goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour."

The Elders will need to practise a constant watchfulness over the people, and it will be necessary for them to visit the Saints diligently, to become thoroughly acquainted with their circumstances, feeling, and spirit, so as to be able to give that advice, and impart that comfort and encouragement, or administer that kindly rebuke which their varied conditions may call for, and the spirit of wisdom may suggest. Most of the Saints who are left in the Mission, are what are called "poor people," though if the faith of the Gospel reigns in their hearts, they are truly rich, no matter how few of this world's goods may be their portion at present. The Elders should take pleasure in visiting them in their lowly habitations, to comfort them in their trials, and to counsel with them upon the most feasible plans for their deliverance, and the improvement of their condition. Neither repining nor complaints will effect anything. These should be discouraged. There is no need for despondency. The God of Israel still lives, and his eyes are still upon his people. He knows their

condition and their desires, he hears their prayers and understands their wants, and he also knows what is for their best good, and for the general welfare of his kingdom on the earth. If he has not been pleased in his wisdom to open their way this year, they need not despair or be cast down on that account, but rather let them exercise renewed faith and redoubled diligence, that peradventure the blessing they desire may be given them another season.

We exhort the Saints throughout the Mission to be regular and constant in their attendance of the public meetings, for their own sake and for the sake of the cause. If they absent themselves from public worship, the spirit of indifference which leads to apostacy will enter their hearts and steal away their faith, their hope, and their joy in the Lord. At the same time their presence is needed to fill up, as far as possible, the vacant places of those who have left us for a better land. Every one called by the name of Latter-day Saint, should also take at least one copy of the MILLENNIAL STAR, that our circulation may be maintained, and that they may have the benefit of the counsel and information to be obtained from its pages. The Elders should direct attention to these matters. If any absent themselves from the public meetings, the reason of their absence should be ascertained; and the meetings should be rendered interesting and instructive, so that there may be some inducement for the people to come together. It is worse than useless to preach upon the necessity of public worship, and the folly of neglecting it, to those who assemble themselves; such subjects are more suited to fireside teaching, and should be addressed to those who are delinquent. Short, lively, interesting meetings will bring the people together, and do far more good than public rebukes and repeated complaints.

We wish to recall attention also to out-door preaching, the distribution of tracts, and general efforts to publish the Gospel throughout the country. The emigration which has taken place has directed much attention towards the Church; now is the time for the Elders to lift up their voices and warn this nation of the impending judgments of the Almighty, to cry repentance to this wicked generation, to hunt out the honest in heart from every sect and every place and every grade of society, and prepare them for future flight with the Saints. A good and great work lies before the Elders in this Mission. It is always expected that a great emigration will be followed by numerous baptisms. The places of those who gather to Zion have to be filled up by new converts. We hope and believe that it will be so in this case. Therefore let the Elders, both travelling and local, go to with their might, and labor in the spirit of their callings both for the comforting of the Saints, the enlightenment of the honest, and the warning of the wicked, and God will bless their labors, and show them that their efforts are not in vain. The work is not over by any means. The Gospel must be preached while the Lord extends his mercy over the nations, and the servants of God must be patient and diligent and long-suffering, even as their Father in heaven, and have compassion over the darkness, ignorance, and folly of mankind; and they should take great delight in laboring all the day long to benefit and save their fellow-creatures, who are their brethren and sisters, seeing that all are the children of the living God.

We trust that our brethren will be alive to the importance of their high callings, and to the greatness of the work committed to them, that no Saint may falter and fail through lack of advice and consolation, and that no honest soul may go down to the grave in darkness through the hiding of the lamp of

truth. "Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees: say to them that are of a fearful heart, be strong, fear not: behold your God will come with vengeance, even God, with a recompence, he will come and save you." "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him, for they shall eat the fruit of their doings. Woe unto the wicked! it shall be ill with him, for the reward of his hands shall be given him."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### ENGLAND.

Merthyr Tydfil, June 27, 1868.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother,—As I am released to return home, I feel it my duty, as well as a pleasure, to render a brief account of my labors while on my present mission.

At the April Conference, 1865, I, in connection with several others, was called upon to come to Europe. On the 24th of May we took a parting view of the city and the friends we loved so well. Arrived in Liverpool, after a very prosperous and pleasing travel by land and sea, on the 28th of July. I received my appointment from President D. H. Wells, to labor and visit my friends, as well as taking supervision of the work in North Wales, under the presidency of Elder W. D. Williams.

At the General Conference held in Birmingham, January 1866, I was appointed by President B. Young, jun., to be a counsellor to Elder Abel Evans, who succeeded Elder W. D. Williams in the Welsh District. As I felt my weakness to bear the responsibility placed upon me, I requested your blessing. I can truly say that every word which was predicted upon me was fully realized to my greatest satisfaction. I am pleased to see the result of our united labors under the blessing of Almighty God. In the last three years in Wales, about 1,000 persons have been added to the Church through baptism, and about 500 have been emigrated to the land of Zion, for which I feel to give the honor and the praise to our heavenly Father.

I am pleased that I can report the District, on my departure, in excellent order, the Priesthood alive to their duties and united in their labors, the Branches, as a general thing, in the enjoyment of the gifts and blessings of the Holy Ghost, and the power of God plainly made manifest through the ordinances which He has placed in his Church.

I feel to return my grateful acknowledgement to the Saints for their many acts of kindness towards me while sojourning among them. May the God of heaven whom we serve bless them a hundred-fold, and give them a speedy deliverance from old Babylon, and in the end eternal life. I also feel my indebtedness to you for your fatherly counsel and instruction to me in private as well as in public, which have been my guide and support under all circumstances. I can truly say your words and teachings have been the words of life to me.

May the Lord God bless and qualify you for every duty and responsibility that may be placed upon you, for the advancement of the great kingdom of the latter days, is my prayer. Your brother in the Gospel of Christ,

JOHN PARRY.

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Tredegar, July 3, 1868.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother,—After seeing my release in the STAR, with permission to return home to Zion, I felt like others, that I should like to pen down and send you a brief sketch of my mission to this country, and also bear a written testimony of the great Latter-day work.

I was one among the number of missionaries called in the spring of 1865, and who started in the month of May from Salt Lake City. Many incidents occurred on our journey which

have been noted previously by some of the Elders, for which reason I need not further mention them. Suffice it to say we were very prosperous under the circumstances, considering the hostility of Indians, the shortness of the time for disposing of our teams, wagons, &c. I can say on the whole that we had a successful and pleasant trip, mostly under the able direction of Elder W. B Preston, whose ability as a counsellor and leader in such times I shall not easily forget, for we realized to the letter, under his administration, the promises made by President Young before we started.

I arrived in Liverpool the latter part of July, with the first company of missionaries that crossed the Atlantic that season. We were greeted by President Wells on our arrival, and from him I had an appointment to travel in South Wales. The injunction and fatherly counsel given by him to the Elders previous to starting to their different fields of labor, are fresh on my mind to this day. In the early part of 1866, I was appointed by President B. Young, jun., to preside over the Monmouthshire Conference, in which position I have labored with satisfaction and to the best of my ability until released this season, and I feel that my labors are accepted in preaching the Gospel and warning the people of the coming judgments. I have endeavored to counsel and advise for the best good under peculiar and adverse circumstances, and can say that I have realized wisdom and judgment far beyond my expectation. The course pointed out, when pursued, has generally brought release from troubles, and produced satisfaction. In the mean time I wish to mention that I have made a few visits through South Wales, and once to London, Bristol, Hereford, and Birmingham Conferences, and one visit to Liverpool. In these places I enjoyed myself much, viewing the various magnificent public buildings of this nation.

I feel grateful that I am able to transfer the books, accounts, &c., in as creditable a manner as they are, to my successor, Elder Levi W. Richards, who is taking quite an interest in affairs pertaining to this Conference. After several efforts we have been able to square up all debts, and to transfer the different accounts a little in favor of the Conference.

I have in my feeble manner tried to preach by example as well as precept, which I feel has always a great influence on the people. I think, by referring to the Statistical Report, that we have baptized a fair quota of the number added by baptism in the District. I have rejoiced in my travels among the people in Monmouthshire, and I feel to say that the majority of the Saints are a willing people, for which I ask the blessing of God to rest upon them, that they may be prospered temporally and spiritually, and obtain a deliverance from under the heavy hand of tyranny, and rejoice with the faithful on the land of Zion.

I wish to state, also, that the STAR under your able management has been a beacon of light to our pathway, and in the midst of apparent gloom it has been bright all the day long, the Saints and many of the world have had a keen appetite for reading the Editorials and other matter contained therein; it has always been a welcome visitor, and has been duly appreciated, for it has been meat in due season and drink in time of need, and has also been a director to the Saints in their weary pilgrimage here below.

I shall ever feel thankful for your letters of instruction and good counsel to me, which I have highly appreciated, and shall endeavor to remember and practice. My labors under the direction of Elders W. D. Williams, Abel Evans (deceased), and John Parry, just returned, have been to me pleasant and satisfactory. They have been fatherly in their counsels, which has been a comfort and consolation to the Saints. They have also administered reproof in due season to the rebellious and the hypocrite, which has been a terror to them, causing some to repent and turn from their evil ways, and others to go in the broad way to wallow again in the mire. I realize that all has been for the best good.

I hail with joy and gladness the time of my departure on the 14th, to join my friends and the "loved ones at home" in peaceful Deseret. It gives

me some pleasure to think that several of my relatives have embraced the truth, and are gathering with the people of God. I trust that they may take a fast hold of the "iron rod," and treasure up the principles of eternal life, that when "weighed in the balance they may not be found wanting."

I bear testimony that I know this is the work of the Lord, which is destined to perform a great revolution in the earth, to establish a kingdom of peace, a reign of righteousness, the deliverance of the honest in heart from all nations, and to establish them in the earth prepared for the redemption of Zion, with their generations after them forever.

My earnest prayer is that you may be abundantly blessed in your ministrations, and that you may continue to have wisdom and ability to fill the responsible position whereunto you are chosen.

With sentiments of kind regards to you, and brothers Preston and Penrose, I subscribe myself yours, very truly,

BARRY WRIDE.

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Steamship *Minnesota*,
Queenstown, July 1, 1868.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother,—We have had a very pleasant time since you left us on the steam tug, the Saints on board feel well, and are full of music and life. President Parry and council have got things arranged in good style, which will be much to our comfort and benfit on the way to New York.

As it is an usual thing for those who are released to return home to give a short account of their labors, I will do so in a brief manner. I was called at the April Conference, held in Salt Lake City, 1866, to go on a mission to Europe. I left for England the 7th of the same month, arrived in Liverpool on the 5th July, and on the 6th was appointed to preside over the Warwickshire Conference, by Apostle O. Pratt, while President B. Young, jun., was on the continent. There I have labored up to the time of my release. I have many reasons to thank God for preserving my life, keeping me from evil, raising up many friends to administer to my wants, and putting words in my mouth in times of need.

May the Lord our God bless the Saints in Warwickshire Conference with every good thing, for their kindness to me and my brethren who have labored amongst them, and my prayer to God is, that they may continue to go on in the great work of our God, and be instrumental in his hands in bringing many of the honest in heart to a knowledge of the truth. Many have received the Gospel the past two years, and there are prospects of many more. May Heaven's blessings rest upon you.

Dear brother, I thank you kindly for the visit you made us in old Coventry, also the brethren who accompanied you—brothers Preston, Thatcher, and many others who visited us—may the Lord bless you all for the counsel and good instructions.

Your brother in the Gospel,

GEORGE HUNTER.

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Swansea, July 11, 1868.

President F. D. Richards.

Dear Brother,—After a long and protracted delay, I hasten to write you a few lines, hoping to give you in detail a brief report of my labors and mission in this land.

I was called and appointed on a mission at the April Conference, held in Salt Lake City, 1866, and was blessed and set apart under your hands. I started from home April 25th, and travelled in Captain Thomas Ricks's company to the frontiers, arrived in New York the 22nd of June, sailed in the steamer *City of Paris* on the 23rd, and after an unusually quick and pleasant voyage of nine days, arrived in Liverpool the 2nd July, having enjoyed good health and spirits the journey through.

In the absence of President Brigham Young, jun., Apostle Orson Pratt appointed me to labor in Wales, under the direction of Elder Abel Evans. I arrived in Merthyr on the 5th July, and after a week or two's visit among my relatives and old acquaintances, I was appointed again to travel in the Merthyr Conference, under the supervision of Elder John Parry, and continued my labors there until the death of our much lamented President and

brother, Abel Evans. He died on the 30th November, 1866, and Elder John Parry was called to preside over the Welsh District, and Elder Elias Morris to take his place in the Merthyr Conference. I succeeded Elder Morris in the Swansea Conference, and I have endeavored to do all the good that laid in my power, according to the ability that the Lord has given me, and I do willingly and gratefully acknowledge that the Lord has been with me in all my labors.

I feel much encouraged and strengthened in the literal fulfilment of the many blessings promised upon my head previous to my leaving our mountain home, and indeed I find that my coming on this mission is not only for the good of others, but I have gained an experience that I could not gain in any other way; hence I feel thankful that I have been counted worthy to come forth to bear my humble testimony to my fellow-man, and to aid and assist in the gathering of Israel. I feel thankful to God that he has blessed my labors, and has caused many to believe my testimony, who have rendered obedience to his commandments. We have baptized, since I have been in this Conference, about one hundred and thirty souls, a few of those being my own relatives, and I am happy to say that we leave this Conference in a better state, financially at least, than it has been for many years. I do not know that we owe a penny to anybody, but I do not claim this credit to myself, but am willing to share it with my brethren. There are as good, faithful Saints in this Conference, as there are in any other place in the world; their kindness and generosity to me I shall never forget, and I pray God to bless them for their unceasing love and charity. I will furthermore say, it affords me great consolation to think that we, as brethren laboring in the ministry, have been united as the heart of one man, having for our leaders good and faithful men—Elder John Parry, and his worthy successor, Elder Elias Morris, in whom we have implicit confidence. May God bless them.

And now, as I am going to take my departure, I sincerely hope to merit the good will and confidence of my friends and brethren, for I esteem it far beyond gold and silver.

I feel to return to you my grateful thanks for the kind and fatherly counsel and admonition I have received, in common with my brethren, from you from time to time, and in return I ask the Lord to bless you abundantly, and make you equal to the task before you.

Please give my kind love and regards to all my brethren in the office. Yours faithfully,

JOHN D. REES.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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SIR ROBERT PEEL'S PRAYER.—The *Christian Times* says the following is a copy of a prayer found in the late Sir Robert Peel's private drawer of his dressing-case, after his sudden death, July, 1850:—"Great and merciful God, ruler of all nations, help me daily to repair to Thee for wisdom and grace suitable to the high office whereto Thy providence has called me. Strengthen, O Lord, my natural powers and faculties, that the weighty and solemn interests with which Thy servant is charged may not greatly suffer through weakness of body and confusion of mind. Deign, I beseech Thee, to obviate or correct the ill effects of such omissions or mistakes in my proceedings as may result from partial knowledge, infirmity of judgment, or unfaithfulness in any with whom I may have to do. Let Thy blessings rest upon my sovereign and my country. Dispose the hearts of all in high stations to adopt such measures as will preserve public order, foster industry, and alleviate distress. May their religion flourish, and peace be universal. Grant that, so far as may consist with human weakness, whatever is proposed by myself or others for the general good may be viewed with candour, and that all wise and useful measures may be con-

ducted to a prosperous issue. As for me, Thy servant, grant, O merciful God, that I may not be so engrossed with public anxieties as that Thy word should become unfruitful in me, or be so moved by difficulty or opposition as not to pursue the narrow way which leadeth me to life. And, O most gracious Father, if, notwithstanding my present desires and purposes, I should forget Thee, do not Thou forget me, seeing that I entreat Thy constant remembrance and favor only for the sake of our most blessed Advocate and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, to whom with Thee and the Holy Spirit be glory for ever.—Amen."

HINTS TO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—The editor of a New York paper thus discourses to his correspondents:—"Do oblige us by omitting all such flourishes as 'your interesting and valuable paper, your able and patriotic course,' &c. Our subscribers know all about that sort of thing, and we have also a tolerable opinion of ourselves. If you think by this to improve your chance of insertion you are ruinously mistaken. When you have written all you have to say, run it over, and see if there are not some spare sentences that could be spared without serious injury. If there are, out with them. We are often compelled to decline good articles because we cannot make room for them. A half a column has ten chances where two columns have one, and three columns none. Try to discourage as little as possible, and if you must condemn, let your facts be stronger than your words. When you assail any person or cause, always give us your real name, which shall only be given to those who have a right to demand it. He is a coward who would ask us to bear the responsibility of others. If you send us word that you 'have no time to correct and have written in haste,' we shall put your manuscript into the fire. Why should you throw upon us the task of correcting your scrawl, when we are obliged to slight our own work for want of time? Give us facts, incidents, occurrences, at the earliest moment, and we shall be grateful, though you write with a pudding stick; but if you attempt logic or sentiment, do it up right instead of leaning upon us."

AN ARMY OF WOMEN.—The correspondent of the *Brazil and River Plate Mail*, writing from Buenos Ayres under date May 14, says—"An army of women confronts the allies! Lopez has enrolled the Amazons of Paragnay, and we have now entered upon what may be called—for the sake of distinction—the petticoat campaign! Let not the reader smile incredulously. The fact is so. Brigadier-General Eliza Lynch commands the main body of the female army, which is encamped midway between the pass of the river and a small inland town. On the road to Villa Rica her right wing, under Mrs. Captain Herrero, has deployed to the left a little, to hang on the allies should they assail the position at Tebiquary, held by Mrs. Lieutenant-Colonel Margaret Fereira and her fair brigade of 'womankind.'"

A MILL STONE DRESSING-MACHINE.—A trial of a new mill-stone dressing-machine has been made, writes the *Builder*, at Stowmarket. Mr. Jacobsen, a Leith merchant, introduced the invention into this country. While at the last Paris Exhibition, he entered into a negotiation with the patentee, which ended in Mr. Jacobsen and two Edinburgh gentlemen obtaining the use of the patent in Great Britain and Ireland. The invention is simple. It consists of a "black diamond," similar to a glazier's diamond, fixed in a spindle or small wheel, about 1 inch in diameter, connected with a frame. The mill-stone to be operated on is laid on its side, and by means of a small belt or cord, adjusted to a shaft of the mill machinery, a rapid revolving motion is given to the diamond-set spindle, which, with its frame, is placed on the stone. A man attends the sharpening-machine, and by the hand directs the longitudinal and lateral movements of the diamond in its operations. The fine lines it cuts are, it is said far more expeditiously and better executed than could be accomplished by the ordinary sharpening by picks, and after a few times sharpening, the stone is brought to a perfectly level face, which is maintained without any trouble, as long as this machine is used. The manual labour connected with the sharpening of the stones is reduced from 8 hours to 1¼ hour per stone, and the saving effected, or profit secured, is stated at upwards of £3 10s per week, in every pair of stones, or £182 per annum.